

The Standard.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,
AND
AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.Agents for the Standard:
JAMES H. BROWN and R. R. HUNTER, of Raleigh,
C. C. McCOMBS, Traveling Agent.
All postmasters will please act as agents for us.
All former agents are hereby revoked.
August 18, 1858.SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Standard is conducted strictly
upon the cash system. All papers are discontinued at the
expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Sub-
scribers will be notified four weeks before their time is out,
by a CROSS MARK on their papers; and unless the subscription
is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule
from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross
mark, and renew your subscription.Weekly Standard \$2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly, including the Tri-Weekly during the Sea-
son, \$4 per annum, in advance.Subscribers desiring their papers changed must
mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to which
they desire the change to be made.

The Administration of James Buchanan.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We herewith inclose a resolution
unanimously adopted in a meeting of the Demo-
cratic members of the General Assembly, con-
vened in the Hall of the House of Commons, on
Friday night, the 24th inst., John S. Dancy, Esq., of
Edgecombe, in the chair; and request that in obedi-
ence to the 2d resolution, the Standard and other
Democratic papers will publish the same, to wit:Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in
the Administration of James Buchanan, and tender
to his friends our thanks for his fidelity to the Constitu-
tion and the rights of the States.Resolved, That the Secretaries furnish a copy of
the resolution passed by this meeting to the N. C.
Standard for publication, with the request that the
Democratic newspapers of the State will copy.ED. H. STANTWELL,
QUENT BUREAU, Secs.The foregoing resolution, unanimously adopted
by the Democratic members of the General Assem-
bly of North-Carolina in Caucus assembled, ex-
presses we doubt not the feelings and wishes of a
vast majority of the people of the State. The domi-
nant party, while they were determined to express
confidence in the administration and to tender to its
unwavering support in its contests with its
enemies, were at the same time disposed to avoid the
consumption of public time which a prolonged de-
bate on the subject in the two houses would occasion;
and hence the above mode was adopted.No administration since that of Thomas Jefferson
has been truer to Democratic principles, or has ad-
hered with more firmness and fidelity to the Consti-
tutional rights of the States than that of James
Buchanan. Indeed John C. Calhoun himself, while
he would doubtless have been just to the free
States as Mr. Buchanan has been, could not have
been more faithful to the slaveholding States either
in theory or in action. Elevated to the Presiden-
cy in the vigor of an honorable old age, with no
wish or expectation personal to himself beyond his
present term, with an experience in public affairs
equal to that of any other man in the Confederacy,
and with a heart large enough to embrace his whole
country, James Buchanan has devoted all his energies
to the cause of the Union on the basis of the Constitu-
tion, and has known no sentiment, or sympathy, or
rule of conduct not in strict accordance with the
rights and interests of every section. During his
administration, with no addition to the tariff-taxes,
and in the midst of a time of a severe monetary
pressure, the army has been enlarged and the navy
greatly increased and strengthened; the Utah diffi-
culties, which at one time threatened serious con-
sequences, have been wisely adjusted without the
shedding of blood; the freedom of the seas for
American vessels has been vindicated and established,
and conceded finally and for all time by our great
commercial rival, England; peace and the majesty
of the law have been maintained in all quarters,
with the exception of Kansas, where the Topeka
traitors for a time set at naught the power of the
United States and the Kansas-Nebraska act itself,
and escaped the penalty due to their crimes only on
account of the great, and, under the circumstances,
just aversion which the President had to shedding
the blood of his own countrymen; and fugitive-slave
law has been enforced, as far and as fully as it could
have been done by any administration; the Consti-
tutional rights of the States have been maintained,
and have been steadily pointed to as the only star by
which the vessel of the Union could be navigated
with any assurance of safety and success; while
at home and abroad, on the land and on the sea, the
flag of the United States, swelling and brightening
with the lustre of new stars, has commanded more
respect and engaged the sympathies and hopes of
more hearts than at any former period in our coun-
try's history. Surely, surely it should be the pride
and the pleasure of every true Democrat to endorse
and sustain such an administration.For the present we indicate no preference for the
succession to Mr. Buchanan. The national Demo-
cratic party has never yet failed the country in times
of trial; and we have full confidence that its assem-
bled delegates at Charleston, in 1860, will present
for the suffrages of the American people some tried,
some worthy and able statesman, who will bear the
flag to a glorious victory. For our part we desire
no sounder, or truer, or better man than James Bu-
chanan. If his successor shall be his equal in all
respects, and shall take counsel from his policy, the
Democratic party will be satisfied, and the Union
will be strengthened in its foundations, which re-
pose upon the rock of the Constitution.Virginia Democratic State Convention.
Mr. Letcher, of Rockbridge, was nominated for
Governor, on Saturday last, by the following vote:
Letcher 51,536; Brockenbrough 11,440; Edmundson
10,986; Hopkins 6,556; Tucker 4,280; Smith 840.
Letcher's majority over all, 17,484. Robt. L. Mon-
tagne was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and
John Randolph Tucker for Attorney General.Mr. O. Jennings Wise, of the Enquirer, gave in
his address to Letcher, and promised to support
him with "forty horse power."A short time before the Convention closed Mr.
Wise offered two resolutions, one approving the
administration of Mr. Buchanan, and the other re-
jecting the late victory so gloriously achieved
by the loyal (Douglas) Democracy of Illinois.Both were passed by acclamation; but soon after
the latter, in regard to Illinois, was reconsidered,
and after a debate of some two or three hours, was
almost unanimously laid upon the table.SENATOR FROM SOUTH-CAROLINA.—Hon. James
Chesnut, President of the Senate, was elected Sena-
tor from that State on the 10th ballot, by a vote of
92 for him, and 54 for Gov. Adams.The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury,
it is said, will contain no recommendation tend-
ing to disturb materially the present tariff laws.
Much importance is attached to a fixed tariff, and
the hope is indulged that the present one will ulti-
mately yield enough revenue.

Death of Chief Justice Nash.

The worst apprehensions of the public in relation
to the illness of the venerable Chief Justice have
been realized,—he departed this life at his residence
in Hillsborough, on Saturday last. It was hoped
a few months since, that the health of Judge Nash
had been entirely restored; and his friends indulged
the fond expectation that he would yet be spared
for some years to his friends and State. Only a
week or two since he was in attendance on the Syn-
od at Newbern, his native town, and took an ac-
tive part in its deliberations; but an affection of his
lungs, which were recently impaired, terminated fa-
tally, as it was feared it would do from the first by
his physicians.Frederick Nash was the son of Abner Nash, Gov-
ernor of the State in 1799, and was a nephew of
Gen. Francis Nash, who fell mortally wounded while
fighting for his country at the battle of Brandywine.
Judge Nash was born in Newbern in 1781, and was
consequently in his 77th year. He represented that
borough in the House of Commons in 1804 and 1805.
In 1818 he was elected a Judge of the Superior
Courts, which he resigned in 1819. In 1827 and
1828 he represented Hillsborough in the House of
Commons; in 1836 he was again elected a Judge of
the Superior Court, from which in 1844 he was trans-
ferred to the Supreme Court bench, which dignified
and important position he has since occupied with
credit to himself and satisfaction to the State.We glance only at his long and useful public life,
leaving it to others more competent, and who knew
him more intimately than we did, to do justice to
his social and private virtues. A good man has
gone down to the grave—the State mourns the loss
of a faithful and honest son. The town of his adop-
tion, Hillsborough, is clad in mourning for the death
of one of its best and most useful citizens; and the
cord of sympathetic sorrow vibrates thence to his
native town, at the confuence of the Neuse and
Trent.We learn that his mortal remains were interred
at Hillsborough yesterday, with Masonic honors.

Horse Taming.

Prof. Lanier, the great American horse-tamer, is
yet at the Yarrowburgh House, but will remain only
a short time unless a sufficient number of pupils be
obtained to justify his longer stay.On Saturday last he practiced his astonishing art
in our streets, on a pair of horses belonging to Col.
Watson, of Johnston county. One of the horses
had run away several times, and on Friday last in-
jured four persons by taking fright and dashing off.
Both horses were peculiarly afraid of a Buffalo robe,
and could not be driven without blinds. In a very
short time the Professor had them perfectly docile,
drove them without blinds, and threw a Buffalo robe
over them, first on their backs, then on their heads,
then wrapped himself in it and made them follow him.
The trial took place in the presence of a large
crowd, and so far as we could judge, all were thor-
oughly satisfied and astonished.Prof. L. uses no drugs, nor does he use harshness
or severity in his training. He imparts this rare
and useful knowledge in a few moments, and we
would advise all who deal with horses to avail them-
selves of the present opportunity to acquire the art.THAT SAME ANDREW WIND, whom we properly
denounced some weeks ago, has written us two or
three letters in keeping with the character of the
rascal who never intends to pay an honest debt if
he can avoid it. He can consider his bill *foiled*, as
his person would be if we were in reach of him.—
We have drawn black marks around his account, and
he is welcome to all he has made by the swindle,
which is only \$25.25.DE BOY'S REVIEW FOR DECEMBER.—The December
number of this valuable periodical has been received.
This number contains several interesting articles,
and among other things copious extracts are made
from Mr. Clingman's Address before the N. C. State
Agricultural Society. The price of the Review is
\$5 per annum, in advance. The Editor may be ad-
dressed at New Orleans.Congress met yesterday. We will lay the
President's Message before our readers at the earliest
moment practicable.Messrs. Craig, Gilmer, and Vance, passed through
the City on Friday on their way to Washington;
and our own member, Mr. Branch, left for Wash-
ington on Saturday.The Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of the Roman
Catholic Church, preached to large audiences
on Sunday last, in the Catholic Church in this City.
Bishop Lynch is the guest of H. W. Miller, Esq., of
this City.B. M. DeWitt, Esq., formerly of the Rich-
mond Examiner, has issued proposals for a new pa-
per to be published in Richmond, to be called "The
Index."[Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.]
RALEIGH, December 1, 1858.
To-day quite an interesting debate of a few min-
utes occurred between Col. W. L. Steele, of Rich-
mond, and Mr. Bledsoe, Senator from Wake, on the
subject of taxation. The measure was laid on the
table, so that it is unnecessary to state the contents
of the bill. The style of these two Senators is quite
disimilar.Bledsoe is rapid, energetic and to the point, and
makes some strong home thrusts. Steele is logic
and inductive, and whilst apparently wandering
an instant, he comes back to the main point with
great power and force as the result of his illu-
minations.He is exceedingly cool in debate; if ever rou-
ged he possesses the tact to disguise it, and so passes
an imperturbable man, except among those who
know him, and they know that both earnestness and
zeal lie at the bottom.In the House quite a spirited debate took place
between Benbury, of Tyrrell, and Haywood of Wake.
Haywood is formal and stately; his style of elocu-
tion is dignified and imposing. He will have elocution
of all his talents and genius to convince the House
he is entitled to his seat whilst holding the office of
Clerk and Master for Wake.Benbury is fiery and impetuous, and has improved
as a debater within the past two years. This de-
bate sprung up out of a misunderstanding, which
when discovered took from it all that seemed per-
sonal.Your Coal Fields Road comes up to-morrow, and
its friends are sanguine of success. Of the result I
shall advise you.In the Federal Court, a case against James L. Lee,
for abstracting money from the Post Office in Eliza-
beth City, four years ago, was tried some time since;
the jury did not agree and were discharged. It was
tried again to-day.After the evidence was detailed, the case for the
prisoner was opened by John Pool, Esq., in a speech
of much power. Mr. Pool is a finished scholar, pol-
ished gentleman, and accomplished orator. He is
calm and collected in his bearing, and possessed of a
graceful person and a style of elocution that is pecu-
liarly winning and attractive. Solicitor Dick appear-
ed for the U. S. Mr. Dick is more fluent and able
than I had been led to suppose, and made a very
vigorous prosecution. Mr. Dick was followed by the
Hon. George E. Badger for the prisoner. Mr. B. is
too well known to admit of my speaking of his
style.The Jury was out half an hour, and brought in a
verdict of acquittal.Judge Biggs presides with patience and ability.—
He is a man of great industry, a good lawyer, and
will make an excellent Judge. His charge was im-
partial, giving the prisoner the benefit of all doubts.

REMARKS OF MR. THOMAS,

Or JACKSON.

Delivered in the Senate of North-Carolina, on
Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858, on the bill to amend
the act of 1788, and to secure to the wife of Ju-
naluska a residence among the Qualla Town
Cherokees, and authorizing the investment of the
proceeds of the sale of the lands owned by her
husband, Junaluska, in lands at that place.[Mr. Thomas explained the provisions of the bill,
and the objects designed to be attained by its pas-
sage. The reporter has only deemed it necessary
to make a synopsis of the remarks of Mr. Thomas.]
At the close of the war of the Revolution the re-
sources of the Colonies having been exhausted, and
a permanent peace with the Indian tribes as well
as with Great Britain having become the object of the
Federal Government, it was recommended by Gen-
eral Washington to all the States. North-Carolina,
in the revised act of 1788, guaranteed to the North-
Carolina Cherokees, the lands claimed by them, with
a permanent residence within the chartered limits
of the State, and secured to them the right of self-
government, free from molestation on the part of
the State agreeably to their ancient usages and cus-
toms; and the section of the act which the bill pro-
poses to repeal subjected the whites to a fine of
\$200 for ranging their stock on any land owned by
the Indians, and the informer to have half the sum
recovered, besides the forfeiture of the stock. The
Indians do not desire that these penalties should re-
main; hence their repeal is provided for. And it is
provided further, that upon obtaining the assent of
the Indians, ranging of stock on their mountain
lands shall not subject the stock raisers to the pen-
alties of the law, or the forfeitures of their stock.Under the act of 1788, the North-Carolina Chero-
kees, by taking protection under that act, and by
acquiescing in its provisions, ceased to be an inde-
pendent people, and their permanent residence among
the lands of their fathers, endeared to them by the
graves and sacred relics of their ancestors, did not
depend upon their nationality and ability to main-
tain those rights, but upon the faith of the State,
which, by the amendment, it is proposed to preserve
and perpetuate.When the war of 1812 broke out among the
Creek Indians, who took sides with Great Britain,
the Cherokee Indians, true to their allegiance to the
State, took up arms against their brethren, the
Creek Indians, and with the whites marched against
them, under the command of General Jackson. At
the battle of the Horse Shoe the Cherokees were
stationed on the opposite side of the river, but the
battle progressed with a prospect of General Jackson
and his army being defeated and butchered, Junaluska
proposed to his warriors to swim the river and
to give to their brethren, by attacking the
Creeks in their rear behind the breastworks; this
proposition was accepted, and the loud shrill voice
of Junaluska as he plunged into the stream was
heard, calling on his warriors to follow; soon this
little band of Cherokees were seen swimming, amid
swooshes of bullets, towards the enemy, and many a
warrior sank to no more. But on the other
bank behind the breastworks is seen the survivors
of this little band in deadly conflict with the Creeks,
with tomahawk in hand with Junaluska at their
head animating his troops. This scene ended the
conflict; the Creeks were defeated, and the white
army probably saved from defeat and slaughter.This was followed by peace and slaughter; and
upon the recommendation of General Jackson the
government of the United States proposed and con-
cluded the Cherokee treaties of 1817 and 1819, which
secured to the heads of Cherokee families the high
privileges of becoming citizens of the United States,
by the removal of their names with the agent of the
tribe. Junaluska, as well as most of the Cherokees
now remaining in North-Carolina, availed them-
selves of this privilege, and had their names enroll-
ed; which, under the decision of the Supreme Court
of the State, made in the case of Eucella vs. Welch,
elevated them to the position of citizens, and threw
around them the protection of the United States;
and which rights, with the rights conferred by the
State, were provided for and perpetuated by the
subsequent acts of the General Assembly and the
Cherokee treaties of 1835 and 1846, to which they
were not parties. Also, those rights were further
sanctioned by the act of Congress of July 29, 1848,
and the new policy of the former and present Hon.
Secretary of the Interior and the President of the
United States, with reference to the Indian tribes
located within the States. By this new policy no
further encouragement is to be given to the removal
of the Indians, but their limit, the North-Carolina
Cherokees, were to be circumscribed so as to
barely contain a sufficient quantity for their sub-
sistence, for the purpose of encouraging agricul-
ture, the mechanic arts, and civilization among the
Indians. To aid in the accomplishment of these
ends, the act of Congress of July 29, 1848, the
Cherokees reduced their boundary, and within
which their ancient usages and customs shall be ex-
ercised, and beyond which the laws of the State
shall have exclusive jurisdiction over Indians as well
as whites. For these guarantees of protection and
permanent residence, the State received the valuable
lands acquired of the Cherokees under the treat-
ies of 1817, 1819, and 1835, amounting to several mil-
lions of acres.Under the constitution, those Indians have the
right to vote for members of the House of Commons,
Governor, members of Congress, and for electors to
elect the President and Vice President of the United
States; but while permitted within the boundary
set apart for their permanent home to be governed
by their ancient usages and customs, they will not
be content therewith and not interfere with the
elections among the whites.Junaluska, for his meritorious services at the
battle of the Horse Shoe, the State by a special act
in his favor, conferred upon him all the rights of
any other citizen, and also made him a donation of
a tract of land in the county of Cherokee for a home
for himself and family, inalienable except by demise.
But Junaluska whose rights, it may be in the re-
membrance of the Senate present, I detailed in former
days, is no more—he has paid the debt of nature,
and his widow and children, instead of receiving the
land donated to Junaluska, is to be sold and the
proceeds of the sale invested for their benefit. The
bill authorizes the agent to invest the funds within
the tract set apart for the Qualla Town Chero-
kees, so that they can be among their own people.
It would not appear strange to the Senate that some
feeling and sympathy were manifested on some oc-
casions when questions relating to those Indians
came up in the Senate, when a few of the circum-
stances which gave rise to them were known.The orphan boy we passed over the high road,
which separated the white from the Indian
settlement, without friend, without money, a penny-
less orphan boy, and the North-Carolina Cherokees
were the first to extend the hand of friendship, ever
welcome, but more particularly so with an orphan
boy who feels destitute of friends, and needs the
friendship, aid and reciprocal protection that has
since existed, and been extended, have completely
verified the moral contained in Esop's fable of the
Lion and the mouse, and taught him the useful les-
son never to betray, or desert a friend, the red as
well as the white, and persecuted as well as those
as those more favorably situated.BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—A Bill to al-
ter the Unury Laws.—McKoy of Sampson. Legali-
ties 10 per cent. interest. In case of written agree-
ment for the payment of larger interest, the claim-
ants only to recover 10 per cent. In case of no
written agreement 6 per cent. to be the highest rate.
Repeals all existing laws on the subject.Another bill upon the same subject, introduced
by Mr. Williams of Caswell, repeals the present law,
and enacts "That upon all contracts for loan of any
money, wares, merchandise, or commodities, what-
soever the rate of interest to be charged, shall be
six dollars by way of discount, or interest, for the
forbearance of \$100 for one year, and so after that
rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or
shorter time. That any person suing or warranting
upon any bond, promissory note, open or liquidated
account, or assurance of any kind, shall recover on-
ly at the rate of six dollars for the forbearance of
\$100 for one year."A Bill to Increase the Sinking Fund.—Mr. Bled-
soe of Wake. Requires the Treasurer, on or before
Oct. 10 each year, to pay to the order of the Sinking
Fund Commissioners \$150,000, including such
sums as are already subject to their order. At pre-
sent the State's dividends from the Raleigh & Gaston,
and N. C. Railroads, all plank Roads, and from all
its future investments in Internal Improvements are
pledged to the Fund. So far, we believe, the Raleigh
& Gaston Road only has paid anything to it—about
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& Gaston Road only has paid anything to it—about
\$50,000.see what principle to have their revenue bill on. It
was the best course at once to take the question.
Mr. Boyd concurred with the Senator from Bertie,
(Mr. Cherry). The finance committee should at
once know the desire of the Legislature on this sub-
ject. The committee, however, had carefully con-
sidered the proposition of the Senator from Wake,
at a very full meeting; all the members but one, he
believed, were present, and but four of them were in
favor of the ad valorem system.Mr. Cowper asked Mr. Bledsoe to define his ob-
ject in moving the resolution.
The gentleman replied that his object was to equal-
ize taxation so far as it could be done consistently
with the constitution; and he desired to instruct
the committee on finance to prepare a revenue bill
based upon a principle of equality and justice. That
was his sole object; and if Senators chose to record
their votes against such a bill, they had a perfect
right to do so.Mr. Eney thought the plan of Mr. Bledsoe would
unsettle the whole revenue system of the State.—
He was opposed to it.Mr. Bledsoe. Is the Senator from Henderson op-
posed to an equitable and just revenue bill?
Mr. Eney. I presume no Senator on this floor is.
The question then recurred on the passage of the
resolution.Mr. Bledsoe demanded the ayes and noes.
Mr. Dobson called for the reading of the resolu-
tions, which were accordingly read.Mr. Leach said the resolutions met with his hearty
concurrence. He thought them, however, too
comprehensive and impetuous. If the Senator from
Wake would modify them a little he, (Mr. L.) would
vote for them.Mr. Dobson admired the resolutions—they were
tastefully and carefully gotten up. He did not
know how Senators could vote against them, they
were so pretty. But he was against trampling the
committee under the feet of the Legislature. The Sen-
ator from Wake to prepare a separate revenue bill
upon his own principle, and offer it as a substitute
for that to be introduced by the committee; and
if he (Mr. D.) liked the substitute, he would vote
for it. He was opposed to the passage of the resolu-
tions.Mr. Carmichael concurred with Mr. Dobson in the
main; and to enable that Senator to vote for these
beneficial resolutions, he moved to amend by strik-
ing out the last resolution.Mr. Bledsoe demanded the ayes and noes.
Mr. Walkup was for taking a vote on the resolu-
tions as they stood. He concurred in the views of
Mr. Bledsoe, and hoped the resolutions would pass.
The Senate then voted to strike out the last resolu-
tion as follows:For striking out.—Messrs. Basnight, Battle,
Blount, Carmichael, Cowper, Dobson, Douthitt, Ed-
ney, Flanner, Gorrell, Guyther, Lane, Lankford,
Leach, Martin, McDonald, Miller, Polk, Ramsey,
Reinhart, Speight, Steele, Whitaker and Williams
—24.Against striking out.—Messrs. Bledsoe, Boyd,
Brown, Cherry, Cunningham, Davidson, Davis, Dil-
lard, Houston, McDowell, McKoy, Miller, Walkup,
Ward and Worth—15.The last resolution was stricken out.
Mr. Ramsay now moved to amend by striking out
all after the word "resolved," in the first resolution,
and inserting "the Declaration of Independence"; and
Mr. Dobson was opposed to the amendment, as it
would have as much effect as the original resolu-
tions.Mr. Martin moved to lay the resolution on the ta-
ble.Mr. Ramsay withdrew his amendment.
The question was then taken on Mr. Bledsoe's
resolutions as amended (by striking out the last), and
decided in the negative, as follows:For the resolutions.—Messrs. Bledsoe, Blount,
Carmichael, Cherry, Davidson, Dillard, Douthitt,
Edney, Flanner, Gorrell, Leach, McDonald, Miller, Ram-
say, Steele, Walkup, Ward, Worth—18.Against the resolutions.—Messrs. Basnight, Bat-
tle, Boyd, Brown, Cowper, Cunningham, Davidson,
Edney, Guyther, Houston, Lane, Lankford, Martin,
McDowell, McKoy, Miller, Polk, Reinhart, Speight,
Whitaker and Williams—27.AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.
Mr. Steele gave notice that on to-morrow he would
move to amend the rules so as to provide for a call
of the Senate, and as to the manner in which the
rules may be suspended.Mr. Ramsay offered a resolution instructing the pub-
lic treasurer to delay the delay in printing
the treasurer's report.Mr. Thomas said the report was in hand and
would probably be laid on the desks before the treasur-
er could report. He moved to lay the resolution
on the table.Mr. Cowper explained that a press of business on
the public printer was the cause of the delay. The
report would shortly be printed.

Mr. Ramsay withdrew his resolution.

NEW BILLS.
The following new bills were introduced, read
the first time, and referred:Mr. Carmichael, a bill to provide for the more
speedy delivery of the laws and journals. [The bill
makes it obligatory in the Secretary of State to de-
liver the laws and journals within thirty days after
they are delivered to him by the public printer.]
Propositions and grievances.Mr. Eney, a bill to amend an act to provide for
a turnpike road from Salisbury west to the line of
the State of Georgia. Cherokee lands and Western
Turnpikes.Mr. Ward, a bill to amend the charter of the
Western Railroad Company. Internal improve-
ments, and ordered to be printed.Also a bill to incorporate Polkville Lodge, No. 1,
of free and accepted masons, in the town of Polk-
ville.Mr. Thomas, a bill to amend the charter of the
Jonathan's Creek Tennessee Mountain Turnpike
Company. Cherokee lands, &c.Also a bill to amend the charter of the Qualla
Town (Qualla) Turnpike Company. Chero-
kee lands, &c.Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to incorporate the Oak City
Savings Bank. Banks and Currency.SENATE BRANCH OF COMMITTEES.
The Speaker announced the following Senate
branches of special joint committees:Houston and Ford. National Monument.—Messrs.
Houston and Ford.Fayette.—Messrs. Dillard, Cherry, Guyther,
Williams and Blount.Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company.—
Messrs. Cherry, Davidson and Gilmore.Kittling River Navigation Company.—Messrs.
Dobson, Martin and Carmichael.Roanoke Navigation Company.—Messrs. Brown,
Cowper and Boyd.Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.—
Messrs. Ashe, McDowell and Williams.New River Navigation Company.—Messrs.
Speight, Leach and Ward.Tir River Navigation Company.—Messrs. Lane,
Douthitt and Persimmon.New River Navigation Company.—Messrs. Cun-
ningham, Walkup and Guyther.Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company.—Messrs.
Whitaker and Davis.Wilmington & Weldon Road.—Messrs. Gilmore
and Flanner.

North-Carolina Road.—Messrs. Mills and Worth.

Western N. C. Road.—Messrs. Steele and Poole.

Wilmington & Rutherford Road.—Messrs. Turn-
er and Battle.North-Carolina & Atlantic Road.—Messrs. Ed-
ney and Carmichael.